Population below Poverty Line in India

2758. SHRI S. AGNIRAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India; State wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that people below poverty line are gradually increasing every year;

(c) what are the main cause of such increase; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the condition of such people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) The Planning Commission estimates poverty at National and State level from quinquennial consumer expenditure data obtained from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The latest available estimates, of poverty are based on the NSS consumer expenditure data of 50th Round (1993-94). According to this, 35.97% of the total population lived below the poverty line in 1993-94. The state wise estimates of poverty for the year 1993-94 are given in the statement. *(See* below)

(c) and (c) Using the two latest estimates of poverty for the years 1987-88 and 1993-94, it is found that the incidence of poverty at national level has gone down from 38.86 per .cent in 1987-88 to 35.97 per cent in 1993-94. For a somewhat longer period, the incidence of poverty is observed to reduce from 44.48 per cent in 1983 to 35.97 per cent in 1993-94. The number of people below the poverty line reduced from 322.9 million in 1983 to 320.4 million in 1993-94.

(d) There is a continuous effort through the planning and development strategy to reduce the number and percentage of poor in the total population in the country. There is a three pronged action against poverty. These are: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, alleviation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society etc., and (iii) direct programmes and asset building for the poor. In the Ninth Plan, the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programme has been introduced to ensure access to all the people living in both rural and urban areas to seven basic services in a time bound manner. Besides, Special Action Plans, covering specific aspects of social and physical infrastructure, agriculture, information technology & water policy, have been evolved in the Ninth 1 Ian in order to provide actionable time bound targets with adequate resources, which will also help the poor. The wage and self employment schemes for the poor are proposed to be streamlined and rationalised in order to make them more effective.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below -Poverty Line by State- 1993-94

s. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons
I.	Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	74.47	38.33	153.97	22.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	0.11	7.73	3.73	39.35
3.	Assam	94.33	45.01	2.03	7.73	96.36	40.86.

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		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons
4.	Bihar	450.86	58.21	42.49	34.50	493.35	54.96
5.	Goa	0.38	5.34	1.53	27.03	1.91	14.92
6.	Gujarat	62.16	22.18	43.02	27.89	105.19	24.21
7.	Haryana	36.56	28.02	7.31	16.38	43.88	25.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	0.46	9.18	15.86	28.44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.05	30.34	1.86	9.18	20.92	25.17
10.	Karnataka	95.99	29.88	60.46	40.14	156.46	33.16
11.	Kerala	55.95	25.76	20.46	24.55	76.41	25.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	216.19	40.64	82.33	48.38	298.52	42.52
13.	Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	111.90	35.15	305.22	36.86
14.	Manipur	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
15.	Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	0.29	7.73	7.38	37.92
16.	Mizoram	1.64	45.01	0.30	7.73	1.94	25.66
17.	Nagaland	4.85	45.01	0.20	7.73	5.05	37.92
18.	Orissa	140.90	49.72	19.70	41.64	160.60	48.56
19.	Punjab	17.76	11.95	7.35	11.35	25.11	11.77
20.	Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	33.82	30.49	128.50	27.41
21.	Sikkim	1.81	45.01	0.03	7.73	1.84	41.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	80.40	39.77	202.10	35.03
23.	Tripura	11.41	45.01	0.38	7.73	11.79	39.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	108.28	35.39	604.46	40.85
25.	West Bengal	209.90	40.80	44.66	22.41	254.56	35.66
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.73	32.48	0.33	39.77	1.06	34.47
27.	Chandigarh	0.07	11.35	0.73	11.35	0.80	11.35
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95	0.06	39.93	0.77	50.84
29.	Daman & Diu	0.03	5734	0.15	"27.03	0.18	15.80
30.	Delhi	0.19	1.90	15.32	16.03	15.51	14.69
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	0.08	24.55	0.14	25.04
32.	Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	2.38	39.77	3.31	37.40
All India		2440.31	37.27	763.37	32.36	3203.68	35.97

1. Poverty .Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshdweep.
4. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty Line of Maharastra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir.